

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. <sup>B</sup>4708

### 1. Name

Historic 1018-1040 North Chapel Street  
and / common

### 2. Location

street & number 1018-1040 North Chapel Street  
city, town Baltimore  
state & zip code Maryland 21205 county

### 3. Classification

#### Category

☐ district  
☒ building(s)  
☐ structure  
☐ site  
☐ object

#### Ownership

☐ public  
☒ private  
☐ both

#### Public Acquisition

☐ in process  
☐ being considered  
☐ not applicable

#### Status

☒ occupied  
☐ unoccupied  
☐ work in progress

#### Accessible

☒ yes: restricted  
☐ yes: unrestricted  
☐ no

#### Present Use

☐ agriculture  
☐ commercial  
☐ educational  
☐ entertainment  
☐ government  
☐ industrial  
☐ military

☐ museum  
☐ park  
☒ private residence  
☐ religious  
☐ scientific  
☐ transportation  
☐ other:

### 4. Owner of Property

name  
street & number telephone  
city, town state & zip code

### 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Land Records liber  
street & number Clarence Mitchell Courthouse folio  
city, town Baltimore State Maryland

### 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title  
date federal state county local  
depository for survey records  
city, town state & zip code

## 7. Description

### Condition

☐ excellent  
☐ good  
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check One

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check One

☒ original site  
☐ moved:  
date of move: \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This row of eleven (originally twelve) two-story, two-bay wide houses early Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and simple, scroll-sawn bracketed cornices were built in 1871 by William Taylor, a local builder of working class houses in East Baltimore. Some of the houses retain their original brick facades, which have been painted, but others have been covered with formstone.

The houses are two stories in height, 13' wide and occupy lots 55' deep. Each house is two rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. The houses are constructed in common bond and were originally painted. Each house has a single hooded chimney located at the rear corner of the house. The shed roofs are capped by a continuous wooden cornice consisting of a crown molding supported by simple block modillions set above a plain frieze area. The window and door openings have flat wood lintels and sills. Many of the openings are boarded over but some original 2/2 sash survive. One doorway retains its original three-light transom, but no original doors survive. The houses sit on low basements, lit by a single-light sash. Each house is reached by one or two concrete steps.

## 8. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theatre	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other: specify	

**Specific dates** 1871

**Builder/Architect** William Taylor

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This simple form of small street house is typical of those built in the 1870s, often in neighborhoods of predominantly three story houses, like Union Square or the nearby Madison Square. This group of houses is significant as representing a very plain type of small street house that was constructed to serve as rental housing for the working class residents of the area, most of whom were German at the time of construction.

The houses were built by William Taylor, a local builder, according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's new neighborhoods of the 1870s and 1880s. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and north-east of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide three-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. Typically, in this period, main street houses might sell for \$2,000 - \$3,000; small street houses for \$ 700 - \$900.

In this particular case Taylor sold the houses to a variety of investors interested in their rental income. In this way people of varying means could afford to live in the same block. If they couldn't afford the approximately \$750 purchase price of the small street houses, then they *could* afford the \$8 or so a month it would cost to rent one, while they saved to be able to buy their own home later.

Taylor also built the similar-looking houses on the east side of Chapel St., just opposite this row.

## 9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse*  
(New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

## 10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

## 11. Form Prepared by

name / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward

Organization The Alley House Project

date June 2000

street & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.

telephone

city, town Baltimore

state & zip code Maryland 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of property rights.

Return to:  
DHCP/DHCD  
Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville MD 21032-2023



B-4708

1018-1040 N. CHAPEL ST.  
BALTO. MD

HOFFMAN PL.

SASH FACTORY

NAIL & RIVET  
FACTORY

BALTIMORE CITY  
WATER DEPT.

CARLISLE 1513

1514

E. PRESTON

N. BROADWAY

1529

N. GAY

E. BIDDLE

HENNEMAN 549 AVE.

HORN 1550 ST.

E. CHASE

PUBLIC SCHOOL  
Nº 94

MC DONOUGH

HOPKINS

N. DURHAM

N. WOLFE

N. WASHINGTON

TOBACCO  
WAREHOUSE

APPOLO  
M.E. CH.

N. CASTLE

KEYSE

E. H

ELLSWORTH 15

PEABODY ST.

BIDDLE ST.

ST. A

ST. A

ST. A

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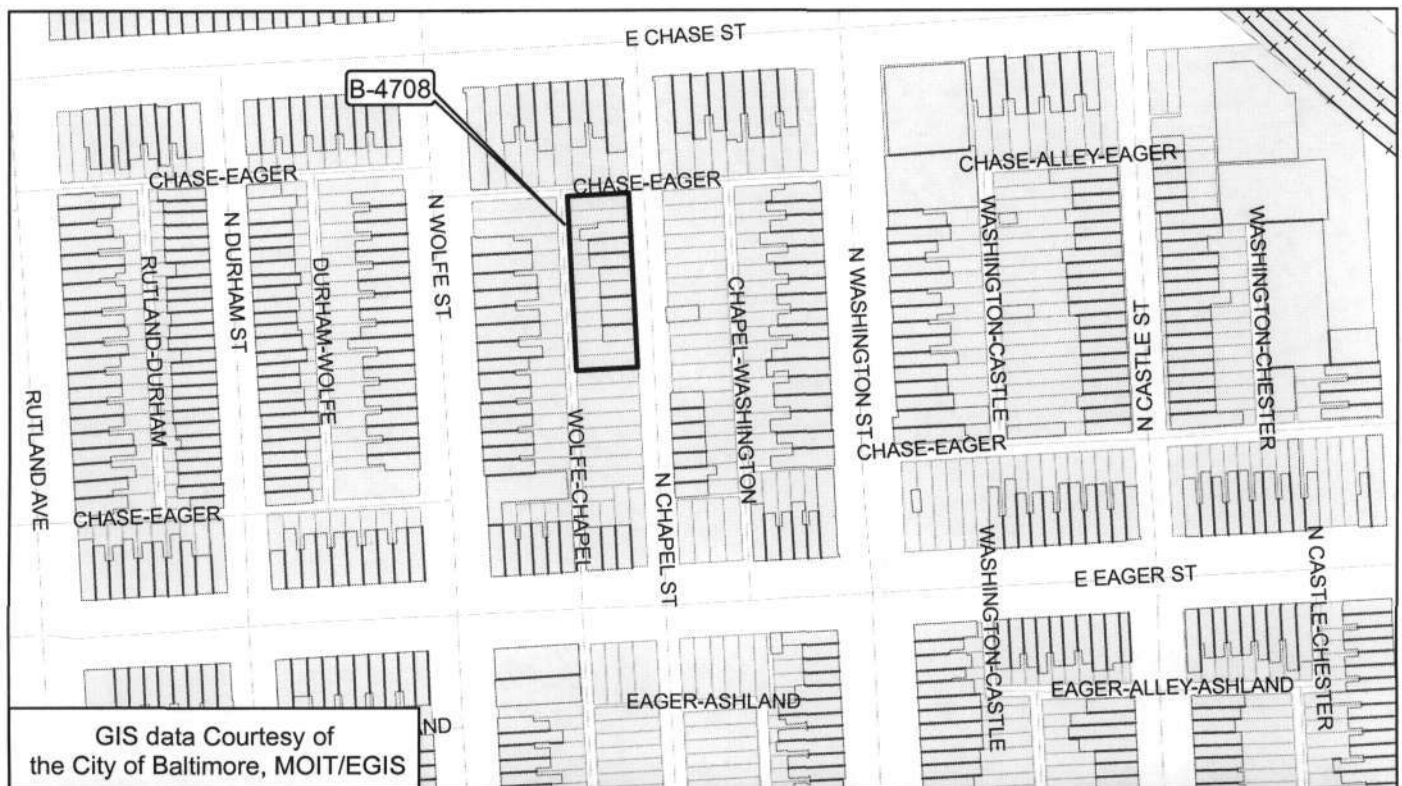
ST. A

ST. A

ST. A

1018-1040 N. Chapel Street  
Block 1567, Lots 095-106  
Baltimore City  
Baltimore East Quad.

**Demolished**





1024-1038 Chapel

S

100

[03]116 021: 8 2 1 2

B-4708

1115-1140 N. Chapel St.

BALTO. 111

S. 111/11

6/97

1905A70

1/2





1030-1032 Chapel

100

[02]16 0211 5 6 8 17

B-4708

1030-1032 N. Chapel St.

BACTO .110

2. Allan

6/47

2/2